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MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
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\$1 per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

May 30, 1921. Temperature 75°

Barometer 29.67

Rainfall 0.05 inch.

Humidity 91%

May 30, 1920. Temperature 83°

No. 18,271.

一月三十日

英一千九百一十五年五月十三日

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1921.

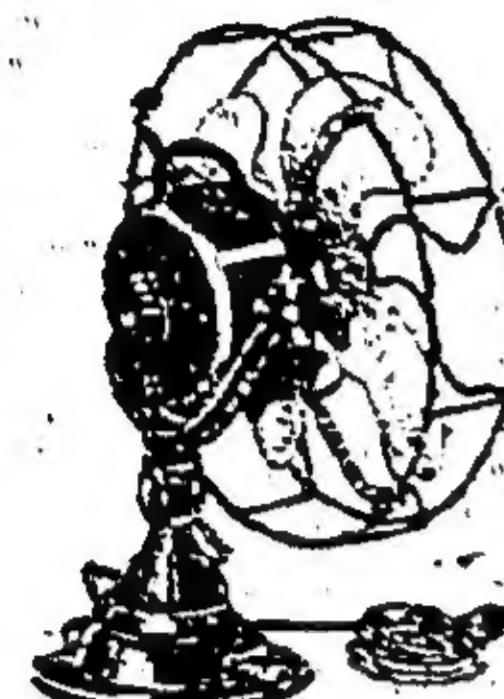
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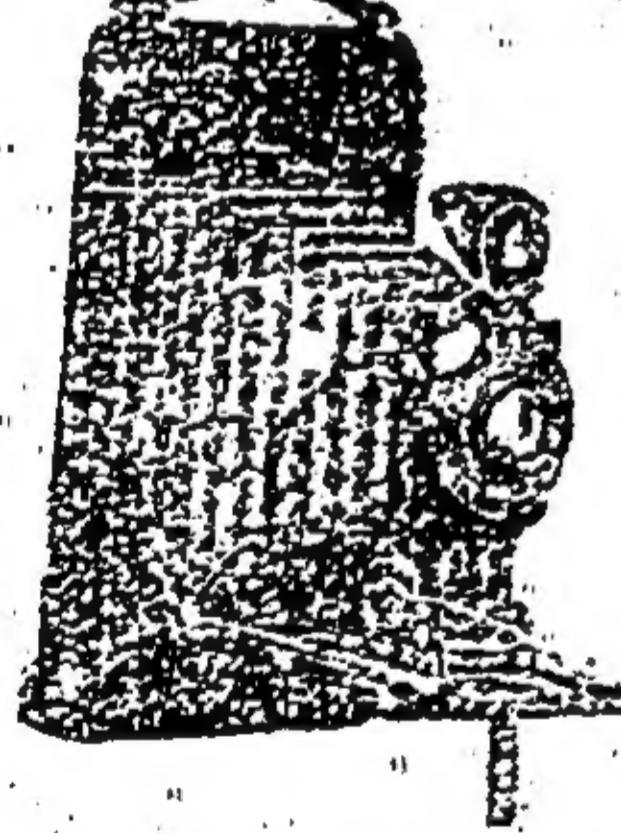
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has taught us that it is wise
WHEN BUYING A WATCH
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We have a stock of Pocket and
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

TEA WORKERS DUPED.

DISASTROUS RESULTS OF POLITICAL AGITATION.

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Owing to the incitements of political agitators thousands of coolies left the tea gardens of Assam and proceeded to their homes, but many are stranded in Chandpur owing to lack of funds and the steamer on which Mr. Gandhi was supposed to have chartered to repatriate them not materialising. Cholera is spreading there amongst them.

MURDERED BY SING FEINERS.

MAJOR'S DISAPPEARANCE OFFICIALLY EXPLAINED.

LONDON, May 29.

It is officially announced that Major Compton-Smith, D.S.O., of the Welsh Fusiliers, who disappeared from Ballyvona, Cork, on April 16 was murdered by Sing Feiners.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE.

DEPARTURE FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, May 29.

Prince Hirohito left London for France after a most successful visit.

SINGAPORE TO-DAY.

"A CITY OF DESPAIR."

STRAIN PAPER'S REPLY TO CRITIC.

A few days ago, says the *Straits Times*, we reprinted from the *Manchester Guardian*, an article written by a gentleman who, during the course of a brief visit, studied life in Singapore from the verandah of the Europe Hotel. He was not favourably impressed with what he saw. Singapore, as far as he could judge, was a place where white-faced brokers stretched out trembling hands to grasp another drink and muttered hoarsely, "Rubber is down to thirty-five cents." It has gone lower since, but happily our author has passed on and was spared the sight of conditions at the present moment. He found great firms tottering on the brink of ruin, business paralysed, a broken-spirited people wondering dazedly what was going to happen next, and he evolved an effective heading of his engaging description of it all in "The City of Despair." We are grateful to the *Manchester Guardian* for the kind advertisement. We do not know what we have done to deserve it, except that the piece-goods market is perhaps not as good as it used to be, but we can afford to read it and smile and struggle on. It is possible that a Singaporean home on leave—presuming that people from this distressed city can still afford to go on leave—would not find things in Manchester quite as brisk as they once were. Every country and every town has its troubles at the present time, and if we are depressed here we are at least depressed in good company. One thing that is certain, however, is that we are not "a city of despair." We look forward to good times coming again. Unlike our depressed visitor, we realise that slumps do not last for ever, and that, if our friend happens to come this way on his travels in a year's time, he may be led to discourse on "The City of Great Prosperity." Meanwhile we are perhaps receiving a useful lesson in the value of the dollar, and it is possible that the era of absurdly inflated prices will pass away.

It has not done so yet, it is true. The man who counts his salary in hundreds has not found that it costs him less to live than in the prosperous days of a year ago, but there are beginning to be signs of change. Newcomers are not exactly rushing into Singapore as they were in the feverish period of 1919-1920, while on the other hand it is certainly true that firms are cutting down staffs and home-going boats are diminishing our European population. Consequently, it may even happen that hotels will once again welcome the monthly boarder—and at something less than \$12 a day and that rents which soared from \$30 a month to \$300 may descend with equal celerity to something within measurable distance of the old figure. It may be times to come our dismal friend from Manchester will pay us another visit and write another article.

THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 2/6 7/8
Today's opening rate 2/6 1/8

SPORT.

ALLEY BOWLS.

AN INTERPORT MATCH.

Taking advantage of the presence of the Hongkong cricket team in Shanghai, some of the bowls enthusiasts arranged an informal match, and it was expected to take place in the alleys of the Shanghai Club on Friday, says the *N. C. Daily News*. The members of the Hongkong side are already known, these being Commander Mathew and Mr. E. W. Hamilton. It was hoped that Major Bagnall would be able to take part, but it is now doubtful, and the likelihood is that Hongkong will pick up a third man locally in the person of Mr. P. W. Golding who was for a considerable time a resident of the Colony. The Shanghai side will be Messrs. A. J. Parkhill, E. B. Clarke and V. Harth-Olsen. The match will consist of four alleys.

A practice game has already taken place when the Hongkong players did very well considering that the alleys were new to them, although they did not come up to the Shanghai score. In particular Mr. Hamilton showed excellent form. It happens that the Hongkong alleys are longer than those of Shanghai, and accordingly the Hongkong men have a tendency to put their shots down too fast.

CRICKET INTERPORT.

NOTES ON THE GAME.

For the first half hour on the opening day play was very dull. Deeks displayed a cautiousness which was solid but unproductive.

The Hongkong fielding was splendidly set out, on the leg tire there was an open field, but this did not matter until the first wicket.

When Olleressen and Barrett got together, the Hongkong team saw their weakness and placed two men on the wicket, but the master touch of Barrett penetrated the guard and earned him many boundaries.

This partnership increased the score by leaps and bounds. Practically every other hit was a boundary. Olleressen was in magnificent form and retired with a creditable 62.

Reed and Davies are Hongkong's two best bowlers but became somewhat tired towards the end of the afternoon.

Capt. Sayer placed the balls in lovely position for boundary hits and Barrett took advantage of them.

Muriel displayed the best batting qualities during the game. Opinion had it that he even excelled Barrett and Olleressen.

Rumjahn is an asset to the field. He stopped many a terrific drive which would have been a four. "Jaitchel," in the *Shanghai Times*.

SHANTUNG ISSUE.

ADVICE TO CHINA.

TIMELESS COMMENTS BY A TOKYO NEWSPAPER.

With regard to the Shantung question, the *Tokyo Asahi* today reports as follows:

"In concluding the Sino-German Treaty, which was signed on May 20, Germany has announced that, inasmuch as she is in duty bound to fulfil the provisions in the Versailles Treaty concerning China, she is not in a position to restore direct to China all her former possessions as well as her rights and interests in Shantung province. Hence, China appears to admit tacitly that she has no alternative but to open direct negotiations with Japan in the matter of solving the Shantung question. Taking advantage of this opportunity, if Japan should lay bare her heart to China regarding the question at issue, it is not likely that the latter would make further refusal directly to negotiate with the former. According to all accounts, at the late conference of Government officials despatched to Manchuria and Chosen, with Premier Hara and all the Cabinet Ministers participating, it was decided to carry out the withdrawal of Japanese guards from Shantung apart from the proposition to open negotiations for the restoration of Shantung to China, and, moreover, if desired by China, conditions for its restoration will be shown confidentially beforehand. Such being the case, it is earnestly to be hoped that China will cease her unnecessary opposition and open negotiations in earnest without delay after making a full study of the measures for the concrete solution of the long-impending question."

BUSINESS NOTICES

FEATURING

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HEADWEAR.

SUN HELMETS. Patent White Sun Helmets; Hawks', Trees', and Allwoods. Special Sunproof and Waterproof Types. Price \$11.50, \$13.50 and \$15.50 each.

DOUBLE TERRAS. All-wool Grey Felt Double Terras Blanket, with Grey Band or Fancy White or Fancy Grey Patterns. Leather headband and White Silk lined. Price \$33.00 each. Cheaper Grade \$22.50 each.

FELT HATS & VELOURS. Exceptionally Smart Smooth Soft Felt Hats in Dove Grey, with Grey or Black Band. Also in Dark Grey Rough Felt. Band to match \$18.00 each. Green Velours, with Black Silk Band lined White Silk \$25.00.

STRAW HATS. Henry Heath's & Trees' light weight Straw Hats with double plait or single plait and all fitted with adjustable and elastic headbands. \$5.50 to \$7.50 each.

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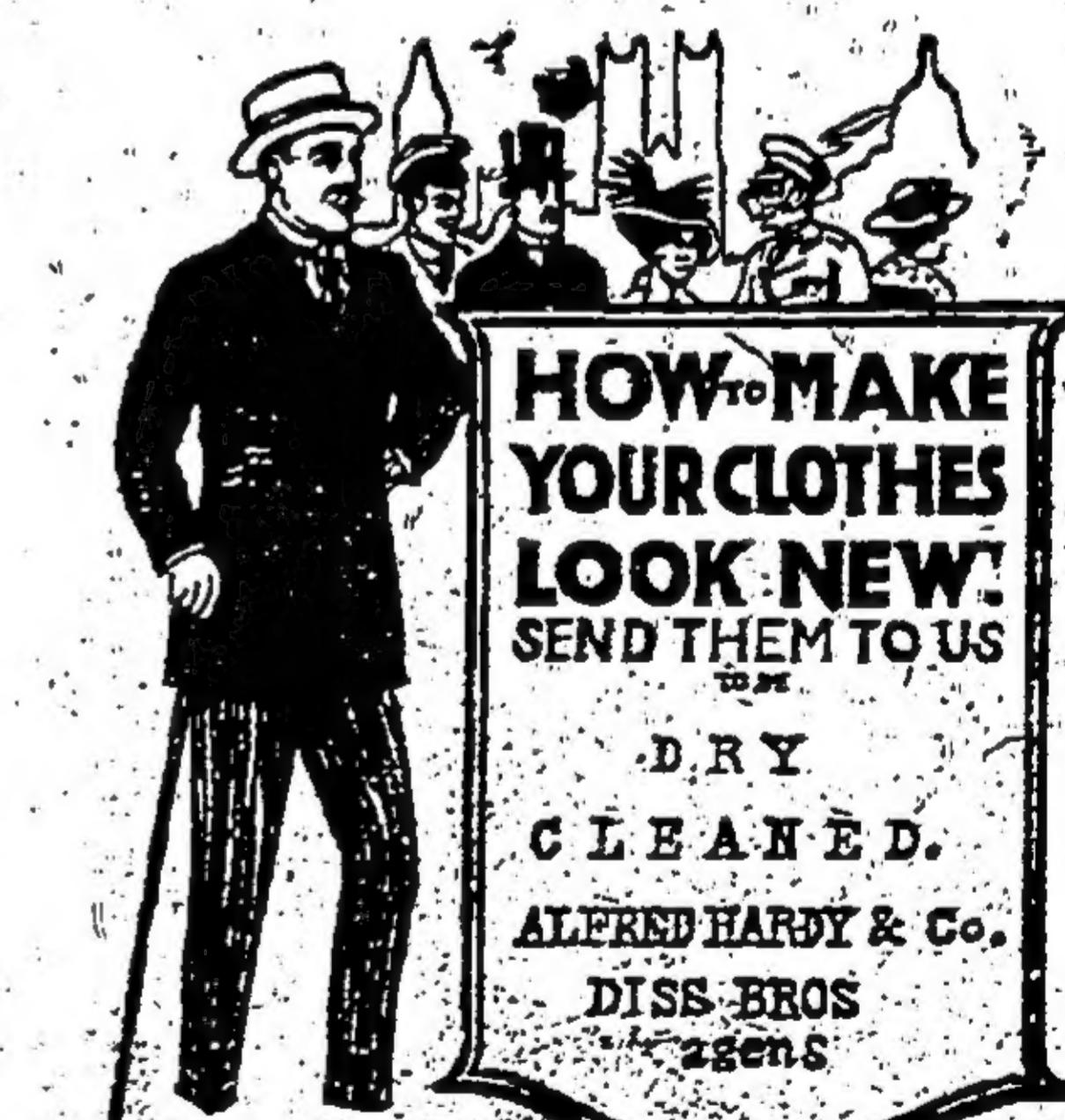
The Blue Bird and

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND ADMIRALTY.

Coal Contractors
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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,

May 31, 1921, at 11:30 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Number of Valuable

INSTRUMENTS

the property of a deceased Merchantile Officer.

including:-

Sextants, Hydrometers, Clocks, Range Finders, Aeroplane, Hygrometer, Cyclometer, Typhoon Barometer, Telescopes, Binoculars, Medical Instruments,

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Terms:-Cash

RUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, May 26, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,

May 31, 1921, commencing at 2:30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD

FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK-
WOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS,
CARPETS,

etc., etc., etc.

comprising:-

Dining Suites, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Card and Occasional Tables, Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Washstands, &c. (fumed Teakwood). Sideboards, Dining Wagons, Dinner Services, Crockery, & Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Electro-plated Ware, One American Ice Chest.

Electric Reading Lamps, Screens, Sturdy Blackwood Furniture, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:-Cash

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 26, 1921.

INTIMATIONS.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong on TUESDAY, the 31st May, 1921, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, to TUESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1921, both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 21, 1921.

GANDE PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 14th ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, S. Queen's Road Central, at 12 o'clock Noon on SATURDAY, the 4th day of June, 1921, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividend, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th May, 1921, to the 4th June, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

C. BOND,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 26, 1921.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Powers of Attorney given to Mr. G. LAVERDURE will from THIS DAY, be transferred to Mr. M. GIRARDOT. PATHE ORIENT.

Hongkong, May 28, 1921.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL
MEETING of Members will be held in the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, WEDNESDAY, June 8th, at 12 o'clock Noon.

H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, May 26, 1921.

St. John's Cathedral

TO-NIGHT,

May 30th,

at 9.15 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL

Vocalist:

Mrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE Management beg to announce that the WEST WING EXTENSION and the new GARAGE will be completed during the month of June, 1921.

The Management having received numerous applications for monthly quotations from local residents who are not owners of private cars, have decided to allocate a limited number of rooms for this purpose, and now beg to announce the following, inclusive rates:-

Two (2) persons occupying one double room with private bath, covering attendance, meals (which may be taken either at the Repulse Bay Hotel or at the Hongkong Hotel Main Dining Room) and transportation, i.e. one trip in and out each day during specified hours (excluding Sundays and Public Holidays) \$500/- per month for two persons.

Four (4) persons occupying two double rooms with private baths, covering attendance, meals (which may be taken either at the Repulse Bay Hotel or at the Hongkong Hotel Main Dining Room) and transportation, i.e. one trip in and out each day during specified hours (excluding Sundays and Public Holidays) \$450/- per month for two persons.

The difference in rates above quoted is explained as follows:-The rate of \$500/- is for two persons in one car, and the second quotation of \$450/- covers cases where four persons are prepared to share one car for transportation.

No extra charge to residents will be made in connection with the regular Tea and Dinner Dances or entertainments held at the Repulse Bay Hotel.

Monthly residents will also be entitled to the free use of the individual bathing tents on the beach.

For further information apply in writing to the undersigned.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LTD.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 28, 1921.

MASSAGE.

Mr. HONDA and Mrs. HONDA
14 years' experience.

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Passport photos finished
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FOR SALE.—ONE or TWO LOTS of
LAND, in Jordan Road, Kowloon,
about seven minutes by Ricasa from
Ferry. For plan & further particulars
apply Box 1588, c/o "China Mail."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

PARIS, May 25th (delayed).

According to a Berlin message, the German paper *Frankfurter Anzeiger*, commenting on the present situation, writes that the Germans are unconscious of the fact that Germany has been vanquished and is without strength, and that she could rise again only by acceding to the terms of the Peace Treaty.—*Hans*.

PARIS, May 25th (delayed).

M. Briand's speech yesterday has produced an excellent impression. It is regarded as a great victory for the policy of close unity between England and France.

In the Chamber, to-day, M. Noblemaire, in expressing satisfaction at the friendly feelings existing between Great Britain and France, remarked, however, that while the Peace Treaty granted England complete satisfaction, France, with the same gallantry and much heavier sacrifices, is still awaiting the reparations which are due.—*Hans*.

PARIS, May 25th (delayed).

The newspapers approve M. Briand's speech. They also support his policy. His methodical, firm and moderate tone, it is believed, will restore and consolidate general peace in Europe.—*Hans*.

BERLIN, May 26th.

Treasury drafts, endorsed by the leading German banks and representing the balance of a million gold marks demanded by the Allies by May 25th, have been despatched to the Reparations Commission.

RIOTS IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRA, May 29th.
The latest death-roll in the recent disturbances is 76, including 56 natives, 14 Greeks, 3 Italians and 1 Frenchman.

AMENDING BILL.

LONDON, May 29th.
The Government has introduced an Amending Bill in the House of Commons whereby twenty-six millions sterling already authorised for the grant of credits to foreign countries will become available, guaranteeing drafts against shipments to all parts of the Empire, including protectorates and mandated territories.

FIRST TEST MATCH.

LONDON, May 29th.
At Nottingham, before a gathering of 21,000, in showery weather with intermittent sun, and on a drying wicket, England won the toss and started disastrously losing 3 wickets for 15 runs. Out of the 112 runs compiled, Holmes, by careful play, made 30 and Woolley 20. Gregory took 5 wickets for 55 runs, and McDonald, who took 3 wickets for 42, bowled at a tremendous pace. The fielding was superb.

The Australians, at the close of play, had 167 runs for 6 wickets. Bardsley made 66 without giving a single chance.

ULSTER PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 29th.
The Ulster election results have virtually been completed. The Northern Parliament will consist of 10 Unionists, 6 Nationalists and 6 Sinn Feiners. Every Unionist candidate has been returned.

The Parliament will meet on June 8th, and elect the Speaker, after which it will adjourn till June 21st.

SILESIAN SITUATION.

LONDON, May 29th.
The first British detachments arrived in Upper Silesia and were warmly welcomed.

PARIS, May 29th.
The French Government, to-day, sent the British Foreign Office a Note suggesting the advisability of not settling the Upper Silesian question immediately, and proposing to entrust to experts the preliminary consideration of the partition question.

LONDON, May 29th.

The present negotiations between Paris and London deal with the question of the meeting of the Supreme Council.

France urges that an early meeting of the Supreme Council be arranged, and that the Allies examine every detail of the Silesian question before the Supreme Council assembles.

LONDON, May 29th.

The present negotiations between Paris and London deal with the question of the meeting of the Supreme Council.

Mr. H. Taggart, Manager.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LTD.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 28, 1921.

PEKING AND LYON UNIVERSITIES.

PARIS, May 29th (delayed).

Tsai Yuen-pei, the Rector of Peking University, has concluded with the Lyons University an agreement for the exchange of students.

Chinese students will complete their scientific education.

The Minister of Public Instruction, M.

Leon Peltier, received Tsai Yuen-pei,

and concluded with him in the name

of the French Government, the title of

Commander of the Legion of Honour.

Marie.



Chesterfields certainly
are "zooming"—going up!

Fastest-growing cigarette in the country—fact.

One of the few really great blends of cigarette

tobaccos. Finest Turkish blended with mellow

Burley and other choice domestic tobaccos—and

blended in a way that can't be copied—that's

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Packed, too, in an air-tight package that keeps

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Satisfy? Well, say—have you tried 'em?

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UTILITY, LUXURY
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The world-wide popularity of this pioneer eight cylinder car is based on its reliable service under every condition of road and climate. Its famous motor practically eliminates gear shifting, banishes vibration and develops great power at small fuel expense.

Four beautiful body models satisfy the most exacting taste.

7-passenger Touring Car

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BIRTHS

LANG.—On May 21, 1921, at Vladivostok, to Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Lang, a daughter.

WEIS.—On May 21, 1921, at Shanghai, to M. and Mme. Georges E. Weis, pason, (Jacques Mac.)

PENTREATH.—On May 24, 1921, at Pasadena, Cal., to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Pentreath, a daughter.

DEATHS

ROBINSON.—On May 21, 1921, at Shanghai, Alfred Theresius Robinson, aged 33 years.

MACLEOD.—On May 19, 1921, Neil Macleod, M.D., in his 75th year.

DAQUINO.—On May 23, 1921, at Shanghai, Bertha Maria d'Aquino, aged 63 years.

MARGINSON.—On May 24, 1921, at Shanghai, Walter Marginson, Engineering Dept., Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., aged 35 years.

The China Mail.
TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1921.

INCOHERENCES RE THINGS CHINESE

The last reference we saw in the *Canton Times* to Hongkong's unfortunate appearance on the stage of Chinese politics irritated us. After all the efforts made to satisfy us that their suspicions were unjust,

ways in propaganda, and from not one of them can we feel sure that we are getting honest facts. There is the Northern party, numerically not ignorable; there is the Sun Wen following; and there is a considerable body which favours the southern revolt but is against Sun personally. The well-intentioned foreign devil in pursuit of information must recognize this when listening to Chinese statements.

To which party belongs the Chinese correspondent of this morning's *Daily Press*? He also pretends to speak for "the general public" when contradicting obliquely statements that have appeared in the *China Mail*. His notes on the feeling in the neighbouring provinces are certainly interesting, but they would have been still more so if, we could have accepted them as "written in good faith." That, unfortunately, is forbidden evidence by the malice patent in the rest of his observations. His "glance round," in short, is unscrupulous propaganda.

It should be unnecessary to point out that the *China Mail* is not a partisan either in any way. We dislike the northern politicians and we sympathise with the Kwangtung Parliamentarians, but, as we have said before, we have no faith in Sun Wen. He means well, but he is not the man. We would, if we were not in the position of a neutral, support him *tanté de mieux*. Shanghai papers give prominence to a letter addressed to our Minister at Peking by the chairman of the "National Organization Union, of China." It deals with our Governor's visit to Peking and makes allegations which have already been contradicted. So we do not reprint it. The official denial should be accepted.

Locally it is now admitted that the real reason for His Excellency's expedition was the opening of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank at Shanghai! As to that, we can only say that if so, it is a thousand pities that he did not so announce it.

LOCAL EDUCATION

It is a long time since we said anything about local education. The hiatus denotes no loss of interest. It means the desire not to bore, and a disposition to give the educational authorities time to do something. Very little, we may say, has been done in the line of meeting criticisms and supplying deficiencies previously pointed out.

Time flies in Hongkong as fast as elsewhere, and it may surprise some to learn that a whole year has passed since the secretary of the Kowloon Resident's Association was added to the Board of Education. What has happened since? What progress has been made? So far as we can see, there are no footprints on these particular sands of time. The subject of our schools was not even mentioned at the annual meeting of the K.R.A., although it began as a prominent plank in the rostrum of the Association. The silence, as in our own case, need not indicate lack of interest. But what, if anything, has been attempted, let alone done?

Our last note, if we remember correctly, referred to technical instruction. We suggested evening classes at the University for the sake of its superior equipment, and the dropping of the existing school with its hopeless appliances. That seems to have been ignored. If it is to be neither refused nor granted, we shall not worry; but our allegation with regard to the nature of the equipment now used for technical instruction must not be ignored. Something must be done about it.

It is easy to understand that the financial worries of the Government cause it to be somewhat lukewarm in the cause of education; but that is not how its activities should be determined. Teachers' salaries will be cropping up again, for a certainty. The Government has been talking on new comeats at good salaries, salaries commencing higher than the recent level of pay conceded to teachers who have locally borne the heat and burden of the day, and refusing increases asked by old hands. That is not good. It discourages those who have been working their way up in the Hongkong service; or at least is not calculated to encourage them to put forth their best efforts.

Then it looks as if the Board of Education needs gingering up. We invite practical suggestions from all interested.

A rich vein of gold is reported to have been located near Yishuihsien in Shantung and a Chinese company is being floated for its exploitation. This province, as is well known, is rich in minerals, but superstition and lack of capital have prevented the Chinese from taking advantage of the hidden wealth. The news of the discovery of the gold immediately follows a statement of the finding of a silver mine on the Eastern Hill of Sing Pui Ting.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The Chinese remanded from Saturday on the charge of having had in his possession 1,000 cigarettes on which duty had not been paid, was this morning ordered by Magistrate Lindell to pay a fine of \$50 or serve six weeks' imprisonment.

The purchase of the entire motor-car interests of Andersen, Meyer & Co. in China, by the China Motors, Ltd., is announced by Mr. Leon Friedman, the General Manager. The deal, involving approximately \$200,000, is one of the largest of the year in motor-car circles.

Three Chinese who were this morning charged before Magistrate Orme with having stowed away on the s.s. "Fushing" from Swatow, said that they were on their way to Singapore, but shortly after the vessel left Swatow, they were robbed of all their money. The Magistrate passed sentence of three weeks' hard labour each.

Mr. Walter Marginson, a member of the staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s machinery department at Shanghai, passed away last week at the General Hospital from typhoid fever. Mr. Marginson, who was only 34 years of age, had been in Shanghai, but a few months, arriving in September last. He leaves a wife and son, now in England.

The Chinese authorities at Antung recently found the body of a Chinese bandit, who had committed suicide there. After investigation, they stated that the body was that of the famous leader of bandits, Chang. He apparently gave up his life after he had been wounded during the fighting with the Chinese soldiers at Antung on April 20, convinced that he could not recover.

While there is no sign of a strike among the members of the Mechanics' Union, working for the Railways and the Electric Supply Company, the men working in factories and machine shops, have decided to down tools unless their demands are conceded. Printed pamphlets are being sent to their comrades both in Canton and abroad asking for financial and to prolong the strike until shorter hours, better pay and better sanitation have been secured.—*Canton Times*.

In a proclamation issued yesterday by the Headquarters of the Cantonese Army, it is announced that, beginning May 27, martial law is proclaimed on the West River from Sanshui to the western border of the province. Under martial law, secret societies are not allowed to be organized, while newspaper reports, telegrams and mail matter are to be censored. Occupants of boats, trains and residences of a suspicious character will be searched by special agents. Unless permitted by Headquarters, boats and trains are not allowed to carry munitions.

Mr. Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American Group of the new Consortium, arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday night from Peking. He was accompanied by Mrs. Stevens and his Private Secretary, Mr. Tilford. The party left for America by the R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" on Saturday.

At 3:45 yesterday morning fire broke out in a medicine shop in Queen's Road Central. After fifteen minutes' work the Brigade succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The fire is supposed to have been caused by some medicine drying on a stove catching fire through over heating. The damage done was slight.

While at work on a wall in the grounds of the French Mission, Canine Road, a contractor's coolie missed his footing and fell into the road, a height of some twelve feet. He fell on his head and received a bad cut which rendered him unconscious. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital where he now lies in a critical condition.

The coxswain of the steam launch "Yaulee" reported to the police on the vessel's arrival in harbour yesterday, that about 9 p.m., on Saturday, while on a voyage from Canton to Hongkong with a lighter belonging to the Asiatic Petroleum Co. in tow, a strong wind forced him to take shelter in Shabok, Taiping district, in Chinese waters. Soon after they had anchored, a Chinese substitute engineer accidentally fell overboard while fixing the tow rope and was not seen again.

An optimistic correspondent writes to a Shanghai paper:—The first of the season's corn is now being reaped in the settlement. It is noticeable that the vegetable crop this year promises to be particularly good, potatoes are up to weight and cabbages are clean and free from insects. In view of this it is reasonable for the harassed housewife to look forward to a decrease in the ruling price of vegetables. The strawberry crop is being sold at 25 cents per lb.

Yesterday was the feast of *Corpus Christi*. At the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception Pontifical Mass was officiated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzani with the assistance of the clergy. The main altar where the Blessed Sacrament was exposed for public adoration during the day, was magnificently decorated with drapery and flowers. In the evening a grand procession toured the Church compound accompanied by the Philharmonic Band; there was a large attendance. To-morrow being the last day consecrated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, during the whole of this month, solemn High Mass will be celebrated by the Rector of the Cathedral and in the evening the Canonization of the Immaculate Conception will be carried in the procession at 5:45 p.m. The Rev. Fr. Jayne Martins, the Vice Rector of St. Joseph's College of Macao will preach prior to the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

SPECIAL CABLES.

MEMORIAL DAY.

AMERICAN CELEBRATION IN SHANGHAI.

[*China Mail* SPECIAL.]

SHANGHAI, May 30.

On the occasion of Memorial Day, numerous Americans under the auspices of the American Legion made a pilgrimage to Sungkiang. At the graveside of General Frederick Ward, the hero of the Taiping Rebellion, Judge Lobingier delivered an eloquent eulogy.

OLYMPIAD STARTS TO-DAY.

AN ELABORATE PARADE.

[*China Mail* SPECIAL.]

SHANGHAI, May 30.

The Olympiad starts on Monday afternoon with an elaborate parade including 3,000 Chinese boys. A mass demonstration will be given.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Two cases of smallpox—one of which was fatal, were reported on Saturday. Both cases were Chinese.

Suffering from injuries received in the course of a fight with another man in Wan-chai, a Chinese was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital. The alleged assailant has absconded.

As the practice of shaving live pigs, to obtain the hair for sale is prevalent, the Native Police have issued a notice warning the people against this inhuman practice. All offenders will be severely punished.

More than \$5,000 in silver coins was stolen from Messrs. Bozer Mazet & Co., Shanghai, probably during the small hours of Saturday. So far, it is reported that only \$709 was recovered. That such a big sum in silver could be taken away without being discovered, is mysterious.

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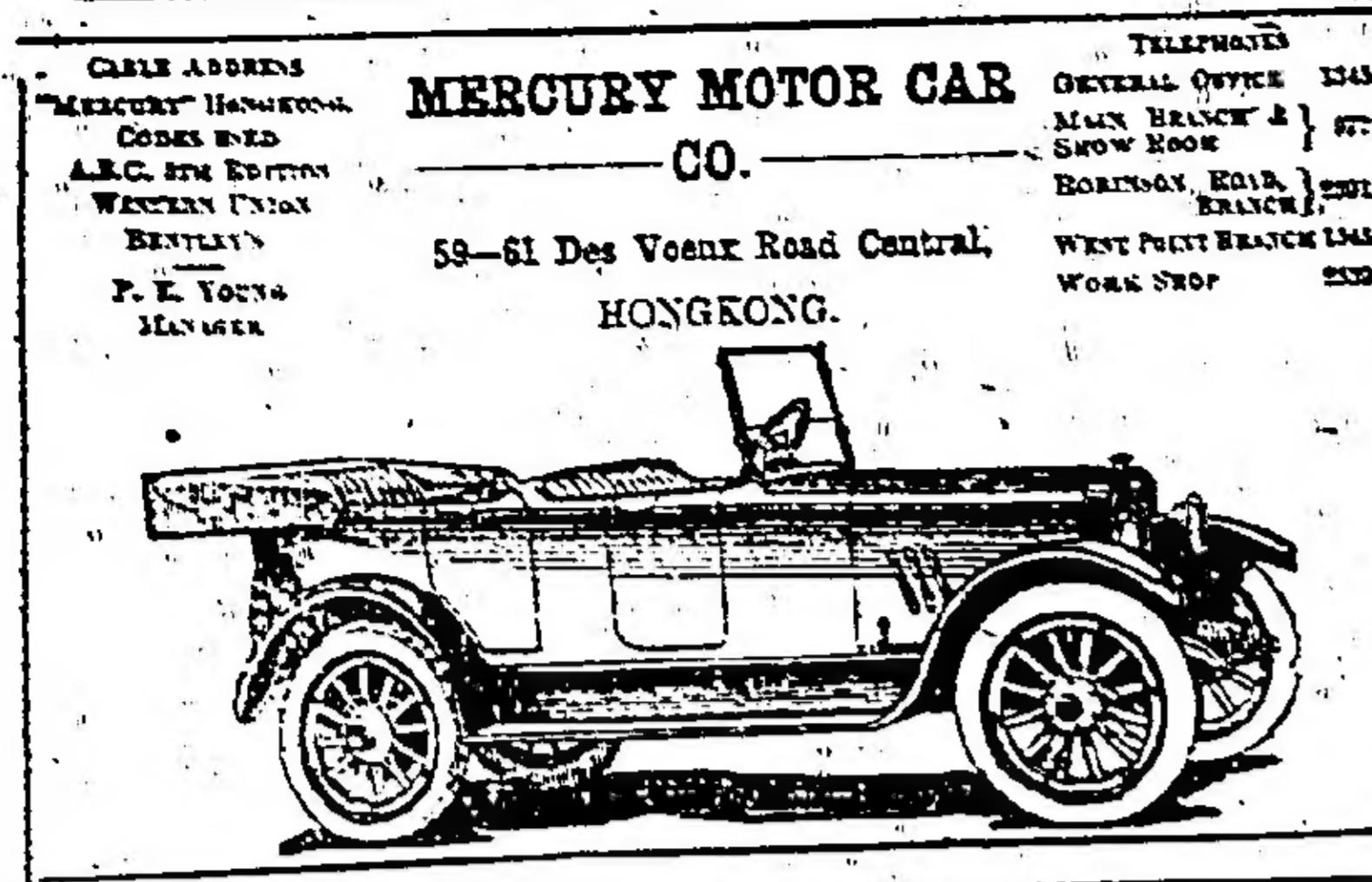
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ODDS AND ENDS.

MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.

Divorce and Publicity.

Publication of divorce proceedings as the best cure for one of the biggest gossips in the United States was recommended by the Rev. Mr. Stratton in a sermon at Calvary Baptist Church. Mr. Stratton said, because in most cases the tickling details can be excluded from the public Press. The last Census Bureau report showed that one out of every nine marriages now terminates in divorce, and in some parts of America there is one separation for every three marriages.

World's Oldest Man.

In the suburb of Tophane of Constantinople there lives what must be the oldest man in the world, if there is any truth in the claims of those who know his history, says a Reuter message. This is Torah, a Kurd, who is reported to have been born 150 years ago. Far back, almost beyond living memory, Torah, as an old man, used to be a hawker, or porter, but he retired from hard work 70 or 80 years ago, and has been supported ever since by public bounty. The Turkish Senate last year voted a special allowance to this hyper-german.

The Admiralty Knew.

A detailed account of the battle of the Dogger Bank by Mr. Filson Young, who was a combatant in that engagement on board Lord Beatty's flagship, was published by *The Times*. This reveals for the first time that Lord Beatty put to sea on definite information that a German squadron was coming out. The exact strength of that squadron was given by our Naval Intelligence Department, just as it knew on the eve of Jutland that the whole German Fleet was putting to sea. Another most interesting fact disclosed is that when Lord Beatty's flagship was temporarily put out of action, Beatty made to his second in command the signal "Keep nearer to the enemy," the exact modern translation of Nelson's famous "Engage more closely." Unfortunately it was not obeyed, for reasons which Mr. Young has yet to reveal.

Then and Now.

Time was when no one in London could overlook Boatrace day. Every handsome cab driver sported one or other of the rival blues on his whip, and so did the bus-drivers, and the young of the Londoners would fight at the street corners for the cause of their ancient Universities. Flighty ladies would dress entirely in the colours of the crew of their heart, and at night the young gentlemen, from Oxford and Cambridge fought the chucks-out of the Alhambra and Empire music-halls and smashed one another's tall hats. There was always a special Boatrace lever at Vice Street and Marlborough Street police offices next day. Nowadays it is quite different. No tax-driver sports his colours, and the motor-bus drivers would scorn the idea. Yet the crowd that saw the Boat-race was probably the biggest that ever assembled there, and the biggest that ever came to see, any athletic event. Once more one was impressed with the thought that here was the biggest sporting contest in England and there was no gate money, no prize money, hardly any betting, and nothing but sport.

Famous Last Words.

"I wonder if it's loaded. I'll look down the barrel and see."

"They say these things can't possibly explode, no matter how much you throw them around."

"I wonder whether this rope will hold my weight."

"It's no fun swimming around in here, I'm going out beyond the life lines."

"Which one of these is the third railaway?"

"There's only one way to manage a mule. Walk right up in back of him and surprise him."

"That firecracker must have gone out. I'll light it again."

"Watch me skate out past the 'Danger' sign. I bet I can touch it."

"These traffic policemen think they own the city. They can't stop me. I'm going to cross the street now. Let the chauffeurs lookout for me."

"What a funny noise that snake makes. I think I'll step on him."

"I've never driven a car in traffic before. But they say it's perfectly simple."

"I think I'll mix a little nitric acid with this chloride of potassium and see what happens."

"Oh listen! That's the train whistle. Step on the accelerator and we'll try and get across before it comes."

GENERAL ITEMS.

25,491 ex-Service men have received free passage vouchers under the Government scheme for settlement overseas.

Weighing 302lb, a royal sturgeon landed at Grimsby recently, said to be the largest ever caught in the North Sea, was sold for £18 10s.

Plans for a tunnel beneath the Scheldt, at Antwerp, which was first projected in 1888, are again being considered by the Belgian Government.

The Air Ministry is building a helicopter at Farnborough under the most secret conditions. It has hopes of revolutionising artillery control thereby.

Two hundred and sixty houses have been rebuilt in Louvain in the past year; the shortage throughout Belgium is estimated at from 200,000 to 250,000.

According to statistics just to hand, only two pairs of British-made boots were imported into Cuba in 1919, as against 4,750,000 pairs from the United States.

The last straw was added to the burden upon the shoulders of the New Poor when suddenly the charge for a chair seat in Hyde Park jumped from a penny to twopence.

Encouraged by finding £12 in one cash box, a thief who entered the house of Mr. Bristol, Harrowden-road, Knowle, Bristol, forced open another which contained only a false moustache.

When the driver of a motor-lorry, which was running back and down a hill at Trebbiold, Pontypiddi, swerved into a wall to avoid a tramcar, a barrel rolled off the vehicle and killed a child.

Ferry £1 notes and a £10 Bank of England note were found in a Lenten offering box in St. Mary's Church, Islington, N. with the anonymous message: "£1 a day Lenten offering: 21 Easter."

Believed to have lost his memory, George Crow, ship's steward, of Hull, who disappeared when shopping with his intended bride two days before his wedding, fixed for Easter Monday, is still missing.

Legislation will be introduced at the earliest opportunity to regularise marriage in India affected by the Keyes judgment. The proposed legislation will legitimise children and secure their interests if either parent has died.

Twice as many brunettes as blondes are marrying in France. The brunettes say that the reason is that blondes are cold-natured, fickle, and frivolous. Many enterprising blondes are dyeing their hair to improve their matrimonial chances.

Charged with tampering with an almsbox at St. Elizabeth's Church, Coventry, Francis James Witham Robinson admitted that he had robbed church boxes all over the city, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Three music-hall artists, Mr. E. Hedges, Mr. F. T. Hedges, and Mr. J. Jacobson, set out from Castle Bromwich, near Birmingham, one morning recently to "golf" their way to Hull, a distance of 150 miles. They will play along the roads, but not through towns or villages, and the journey is expected to take eight days. Several balls were lost in the first few miles.

Queen Mary, Princess Mary, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Lady Patricia Ramsay, and other royalties, the Earl of Cromer, Sir Malcolm Murray, Sir Keith Ross, and a number of prominent Anglo-Indians were present on May 5 at a command exhibition of the film of the Duke of Connaught's tour in India. The royalties were keenly interested in the excellent pictures.

WANTED A PLAINTIFF.

1919 ACTION REVIVED.

A LEGAL TANGLE SOLVED.

A peculiar legal tangle was dissolved in the Supreme Court this morning when His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz agreed to an application that a case in which judgment had been both granted and set aside in 1919 should be struck out altogether.

There was no appearance on the part of the plaintiffs, the Wing Shing Sheung firm, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Blake of Wilkinson and Grist), who appeared for the defendants, the Ko Ip Tong firm, briefly outlined the circumstances surrounding the case.

Counsel explained that during 1919 the plaintiff proceeded against the defendant for the recovery of \$20,000 alleged to have been deposited. The writ was served on one of the defendants and, no appearance having been entered, judgment was obtained. On the same day as the plaintiff was granted judgment he signed it away to a third partner. The defendants were successful later on in having the judgment set aside and a defence entered, it being stipulated that a sum of \$8,000 should first be paid into Court. Since then they had been looking for a plaintiff willing to appear against them and it was now asked that the money paid into Court should be returned to the defendant and the case struck out.

His Honour said that he would grant the application.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at the HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 4th June, commencing at 3.30 P.M.

The Charge for Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price.

The Stewards invite the LADIES of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, May 30, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP

"SIBERIA MARU,"

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS & MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived on Saturday, the 29th May 1921, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Friday, the 3rd June, 1921.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Monday, the 6th June, 1921, at 11 A.M.

No claims will be recognised after goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 28, 1921.

There is

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRUTHERS AND DIXON, INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP

"WEST ISLIP."

From SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES.

THE STEAMSHIP

"WEST ISLIP."

having arrived from San Francisco and Los Angeles via ports on May 29th, 1921, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godown and Godown Co. Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optical Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 30th.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where it will be examined at 10 A.M. on 6th June, 1921, by the Company's Surveyors, Mearns, Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Godown and cargo undelivered on and after 6th June, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.,

Agents for Div. of Opr. U. S. Shipping Board Emergency

Fleet Corp.

Hongkong, May 30, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of the Causa Mors & Sorensen Co. Ltd., to sell by Public Auction.

on

WEDNESDAY,

June 1, 1921, at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 41, Nathan Road, Kowloon,

SEVERAL LOTS

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Ac., Nc., &c.

including—

Dinner Wagon, Sideboard, Overmantles, Bedroom Furniture, Cutlery, Crockery,

Ac., &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers,

Hongkong, May 30, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Comprising—

1 Six Stamp Battery,

1 Ore Crusher,

1 Willy Table,

1 Monarch Table,

2 Hyd. Ulic Classifiers,

1 Ropeway,

Shaft, Belts, Pipe Lines, Pump

Wheels, etc., etc.

(To be sold in one lot).

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers,

Hongkong, May 30, 1921.

TO SMOKERS.

In spite of falling exchange and also

of higher duty, we can supply you

the following cigars at moderate prices.

LA TRAVIATA MANILA CIGARS

Excelentes - \$4.50 25s

Especiales - 3.50 25s

Jockey Club 4.50 25s

Perfectos - 3.00 25s

R. Victoria - \$9.00 100s

do - 4.75 50s

Londres - 4.50 100s

do - 2.50 50s

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,

38 Queen's Road Central.

Another Splendid Programme

AT THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT!

including

The V. R. C. Athletic

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m. From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS—

To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.).

From Macao—daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays at 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Offices, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tuck, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

Regular Sailings to

NEW YORK AND/OR BOSTON.

Via Suez or Panama Canal at Owner's Option.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS

PIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE,
Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO.

S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing on or about June 20th.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" Sailing on or about 1st May.

Passenger Luggage can be incurred at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
FROM
CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct
service via Singapore and Port Said.

SIAM MARU Friday, 24th June.

BUENOS AIRES—Buenos Ayres, Santos, Mariana, Durian & Cape Town via
Singapore. Passenger Service.

CANADA MARU Tuesday, 14th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

PEKING MARU Thursday, 2nd June.

KASIDIO MARU Friday, 20th June.

DELI & BANGKOK VIA SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly

KISHU MARU Wednesday, 1st June.

Excellent accommodation for 1st and 3rd class passengers.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and
Pacific Islands.VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and
Takao. Regular fortnightly service via Hongkong, taking at intermediate ports in
Japan, making calls to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago
Midwest and St. Paul Railway.

ALA-MAMA MARU Thursday, 16th June.

ARIZONA MARU Wednesday, 29th June.

NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA.

MAGUE MARU Thursday, 20th June.

NEW ORLEANS, VIA SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

HARVEY MARU Tuesday, 30th May.

MALAY MARU Monday, 5th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers will have excellent accommoda-

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"DUNERA"	5,000	19th June	MARSEILLE, LONDON & A'werp
"DELTA"	8,000	19th June	MARSEILLE, LONDON & A'werp
"SYRIA"	7,000	25th July	MARSEILLE, LONDON & A'werp
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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
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TANGO MARU - Tuesday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU - Tuesday, 18th July, at 11 a.m.

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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

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NIKKO MARU - Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

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TOMI MARU - Monday, 5th June.

YOKOHAMA MARU - Monday, 18th June, at 11 a.m.

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CHINESE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THEIR EXTREME ANTIQUITY.
THE MOST CHARMING OF ALL.

Music, as western nations understand the term, is not appreciated by the Chinese. Their music has all the primitiveness of the Pythagorean system from which it originated, both the music and instruments of the Confucian age having been destroyed at the Burning of the Books, (B.C. 212).

But in subsequent times a few ancient instruments were rediscovered so that it may well be believed that the forms of many in use to-day are of extreme antiquity.

INSTRUMENTS OF PERCUSSION.

Of such is the Te-Ching (single sonorous stone) shaped like a carpenter's square suspended from a frame, and the Pien-ching (stone chime), 16 such stones alike in size but differing in thickness, tuned to the chromatic intervals, (unequal temperament) of the Chinese scale. Both these are found in every Confucian temple and official place of worship. A secular use of them would be considered most profane.

Fulfilling similar functions in the temple, i.e. to give the pitch and punctuate the hymns and prayers, are found single bells and bell-chimes. The stone and metal instruments answer each other from opposite sides of the temples.

The Lo-gong (long) is of more secular and general use. In shape like a broadrimmed plate, gongs vary from two inches to two feet in diameter. They are used in private life to announce visitors, in the army to give signals, in the street by the street vendor and to announce the approach of civic worthies.

The Suno (clarinet) is also immensely popular in spite of its shrill, unusual tones. It is a wooden pipe with copper bell and mouthpiece like the English oboe.

Of all Chinese instruments none is more charming than the Sheng. Directly descended from the pan-pipes, it is traditionally associated with the Phoenix and supposed to reproduce its voice. An organ in miniature, it has a soundbox of lacquered wood the size and shape of a cup. The reeds are grouped in fancied resemblance to a bird's tail. It is never used in popular orchestras and although it is generally carried at weddings, it is only for show. It is used at the Confucian ceremonies to support the flutes.—*Christian Science Monitor*.

The Yun-lo (gong-chime) is a set of ten little gongs suspended by silk cords to a frame. It is used like the stone and bell-chimes in the temples and sometimes for show in wedding processions.

Of percussion instruments, quite the most curious is the Yu. It is of wood, in the form of a tiger crouched upon a stand, and has its due place in the Confucian ceremonies. At the end of each stroke it is struck with a stick thrice upon the head and then three times the stick is rasped along the serrated ridge of the back.

The great variety of drums can be referred to only briefly. They are never braced with cords, the membrane being invariably nailed on. Exceptional examples are sometimes as much as five feet in diameter. The Ying-ku is a kettle drum slung in a stand and usually ornately decorated. But perhaps the Ta-chu is the most interesting form. It has a handle passing through the barrel by which it is twirled so as to strike upon the heads. It is used in the rituals and is also carried by the itinerant vendor of millinery in the streets.

In China such instruments are never strung with gut; either silk or metal is used. The most celebrated stringed instrument is certainly the classical Chin, said to be the invention of Fu-Hsi, (B.C. 2852). Its dimensions, form and materials are supposed to have their origin in nature, while even the number of threads to each string are prescribed. The seven strings pass over a bridge and through the sound board, being tightened by nuts below. The 13 studs are of metal, the body of Tungwood, the nuts of marble or jade.

It is extremely difficult to play and is the instrument of elegance in China. Six of them are used at the Confucian ceremonies.

A similarly shaped instrument is the Se but it has 25 strings, originally it had as many as 50. Each string has a movable bridge, the whole being distinctively coloured, (blue, red, or yellow, white and black), in fives. A similar variant, with 14 strings only, is known as the Tseng.

It is a remarkable instrument, being a restorative power that is deeply magnetized.

It is said to have this power.

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HEAD OFFICE & SHOW ROOM IN PEDDER STREET.

ROMANCES OF CRIME.

AMAZING DRAMAS OF
THE COURTS.

TRAGEDY OF THE POISONED CAKE.

An Ex-Official of Scotland Yard writes in *Keynold's Newspaper*:

"Let no one know that I ever existed. If this does not satisfy you, I will take arsenic. I have some. Spare me; be the guardian angel of a poor orphan girl; or, if you choose, slay me, and say I have killed myself."

Such were the agonised and desperate words that Madame Lafarge wrote to her husband on the first day of the honeymoon she had fondly pictured as the prelude to a happy wedded life. A few hours had been sufficient to show her that it was actually the portal to a life of misery which she had not the courage to face.

It was a tragic episode in a life which had opened full of bright promise; for Marie Capelle had been born to a heritage which any girl might have envied. The daughter of a French artillery Colonel of good family, who had won many laurels in the Napoleonic wars, her grandmother had been the playfellow of a King's daughters and later an ornament of the French Court, while she was connected by blood or marriage with many of the greatest families of France. And to this dower of birth she allied a rare beauty, a distinguished appearance, and great personal fascination.

It was an unkind blow of fate that removed both of Marie's parents in her early childhood, and consigned her to the care of distant relatives, whose great object, as soon as her schooling was ended, was to find a husband for her, and thus rid themselves of all responsibility for her. Nor was this difficult; for a girl so attractive, with, too, a small fortune of her own, was not at all likely to lack suitors. But among her retinue of lovers Marie was not allowed to choose. The choice was made for her; and it fell on a Monsieur Charles Lafarge, a business man some dozen years her senior, who, though by no means a "Prince Charming," was good looking, chivalrous, and to all appearance deeply in love with her.

He was not the lover Marie would have chosen. But what would you? She was very unhappy in her so-called home, and eager to escape from it almost at any cost. And Monsieur Lafarge was at least very amiable, very devoted, and he was reputed to be rich. Thus she seemed assured at least of kindness and something like luxury; and she pictured quite a desirable life in the home he described to her—"a large mansion in a beautiful park, with glorious views and a large staff of servants."

And thus it was that after a very brief wooing Marie went an unwilling bride, to the altar with a man of whom she really knew nothing.

A CRUEL AWAKENING.

Before her wedding day closed, however, her dream had a cruel awakening. Scarcely had the bridegroom left the church when he threw off the

mask he had so cleverly worn, and revealed himself as coarse, vulgar, and dictatorial. She was his property now; and he brutally made no concealment of the fact that he had married her for her money. And the climax of her disillusion came when the "large mansion in a beautiful park" to which he had promised to conduct his bride, proved to be a dismal, sordid house in the heart of a Glandier slum.

This blow, coming so soon after the revelation of her husband's true character, filled the bride with dismay and despair; and in her distress she fled to her room and wrote to her treacherous husband the words with which this story opens.

"Charles," she wrote wildly, "I am about to implore pardon on my knees. I have betrayed you culpably. I love not you, but another."

Then she proceeded to implore him to release her. "Get two horses ready," she wrote. "I will ride to Bordeaux and then take ship to Smyrna. I will leave you all my possessions. As for me, I will live by my own exertions" and concluded with the threat that, if he refused her request, she would poison herself.

When her husband read this hysterical effusion, a stormy scene followed, from which she emerged penitent, vowing that she did not really mean what she had written, and that she would do her best to make him happy. And a few days later—so changed was her mood—she found her writing to a friend—"I have accepted my position, though it is difficult. But with a little strength of mind, with patience, and a husband's love I may grow contented." Thus we find her, after her first outbreak of disillusion and disappointment, settling down into at least a resigned wife, and grateful for any small attentions her husband condescended to bestow on her.

THE NEW WILL.

Thus a few months had passed when Lafarge started for Paris to secure a patent for a new invention which was to make him rich; but before leaving he persuaded his now submissive wife to lend him a sum of money, and also to make her will in his favour. At the same time he made his own will, leaving his entire estate to her as a preliminary to making a second will in which, though she had no suspicion of it, he left all his possessions equally between his mother and his sister.

Monsieur had not been gone many days when his wife, ostensibly to give her absent husband pleasure, sent him a box containing a number of his favourite small cakes, baked by his mother, together with a portrait of herself and a letter asking him to eat one of the small cakes at a certain hour on a certain day, when she would also eat one at Glandier. That box was sent by coach on the 16th December, and reached Paris on the 18th. But on opening the box M. Lafarge found not several small cakes as indicated by the letter, but one large cake. It was thus evident that the case had been tampered with in transit—a conclusion which was confirmed by the further fact, as discovered later, that, when it had left Glandier

it had been fastened down with small screws; and when it reached Paris it was secured with long nails.

The suspicion that the box had been tampered with, however, does not seem to have troubled M. Lafarge for he cut off a large slice of the cake and ate it. A few hours later, he was seized with violent convulsions, and became so seriously ill that for days he hovered on the brink of death and it was only after many weeks had passed that it was possible to take him back to Glandier, where his condition continued to cause the greatest alarm and anxiety.

His symptoms, the doctors decided, were those of arsenical poisoning, and suspicion was soon directed to his wife and to the cake which her husband had received in Paris, and the eating of which had had such disastrous consequences. This suspicion was especially strongly felt by M. Lafarge's mother. She kept a very close watch on her daughter-in-law, who insisted always on remaining in the sick-room and on preparing her husband's food and administering his medicines with her own hands.

And that it was not without justification was proved when she was able to show the doctors a cup of chicken-broth prepared by Marie, on the surface of which a white powder was floating. One of the maids, too, declared that she had seen Madame mix a white powder with her husband's medicine and food; and that once, when she had given her husband a drink thus prepared, he had cried out, "What have you given me? It burns like fire" to which Madame had answered, "I am not surprised. They let you have wine, although you are suffering from inflammation of the stomach."

DENOUNCED TO DYING HUSBAND.

So convinced now was Madame Lafarge, senior, that her son was being poisoned by his wife that she denounced her to the dying man in her presence—an accusation to which Marie listened with white face and streaming eyes, without a word of protest or denial. And from this time her husband showed the utmost aversion to his wife, motioning her away with horror and repulsion in his eyes when she approached his bedside; with the result that when he drew his last agonised breath on the 16th of January she was not present.

"A painful scene," we read, "followed between the mother and Marie by the side of the still warm corpse. High words, upbraiding, and threats on one side; indignant denials on the other."

The next day Madame Lafarge was arrested on her mother-in-law's accusation, and was placed on trial on the charge of having poisoned her husband.

At her trial, which was one of the most sensational in the annals of the law, some very strong evidence was adduced against the prisoner. It was proved that, two days before the fatal box was despatched to Paris, Madame had procured arsenic from a chemist in a neighbouring town; in response to a letter in which she wrote, "Sir, I am overrun with rats. I have tried *var crotica* without effect. Will you, can you trust me with a little arsenic?" You may count upon me being most careful, and I shall only use it in a linen closet." It was testified, too, that when she heard that her husband was seriously ill in Paris she was strangely agitated and declared her conviction that he would not recover.

On M. Lafarge's return to his home, still in a grave condition, she had written to the same chemist for more arsenic, telling him that her servants had made the first supply into a paste which had proved efficacious, and which her doctor had seen and approved of. This she declared she had written "so as to quiet the chemist's conscience, and lest he should think she meant to poison the whole province of Limoges." Madame Lafarge, senior, and the maids also gave evidence of the mixing of a white powder by Madame with her husband's medicines and food.

It then seemed clear that the prisoner had purchased arsenic under false pretences, and that she had herself administered it to her husband, even on his deathbed. But against this weighty evidence pointing to Madame's guilt was other evidence which pointed as conclusively to her innocence. It was established that Madame had made no concealment of the fact that she had bought arsenic. She had received it openly; she had actually handed some of it to her husband, who himself had given it to one of the maids with instructions to make a paste out of killing vermin.

EXPERTS' EVIDENCE.

No less convincing was the testimony of the medical experts, who swore that the arsenic found in M. Lafarge's body was so infinitesimal—the quantity was variously estimated at from half to a hundredth part of a milligramme—that it was not sufficient to poison a mouse. Thus it seemed impossible that arsenic could have been the cause of death.

It was also proved, as before stated, that the fatal box was sent from Glandier; it contained several small cakes, and was fastened with screws. When M. Lafarge opened it, it contained one large cake, and was fastened with nails. The box had been opened on its journey to Paris beyond a doubt, and the large, poisoned cake substituted for the small ones originally sent.

It was clearly impossible that this could have been done by Madame. If it had been possible, would she have been so foolish as to mention specifically small cakes and ask her husband to eat one of them at a certain time, thus directly drawing his attention to the change that had taken place.

Moreover, a girl cousin, her dearest friend, was in Paris at the time, and frequently met Lafarge. Would she send her husband a poisoned cake, knowing that in all probability he would invite her cousin to partake of it?

But if Madame had not tampered with the box, who had? Someone else must have opened it and substituted the poisoned cake. Who could it be? Suspicion certainly pointed strongly to one man, Denis Barbier, a man of bad character, who acted as Lafarge's clerk, and lived under his roof. He had concerned, and often expressed, a strong dislike to his master's wife; and it was he who first directed the suspicion of Lafarge's mother to her. He had too, been in Paris with Lafarge during the fatal visit, had been much in his company, and had been in a position to intercept the box and substitute the poisoned cake.

During Monsieur's illness, after his return from Paris, Barbier had constant access to the sick room, and had abundant opportunities of introducing poison into his food and medicines; and when M. Lafarge had drawn his last breath, he had said jubilantly, "Now I shall be master here!"

JURISTS' OPINION.

Certainly the evidence of Barbier's guilt was much stronger than that against Madame Lafarge—a conclusion which was confirmed by a number of the leading jurists of Europe, who later investigated the case, and who declared "We do not actually accuse Barbier; but, had we been the public prosecutors, we would rather have formulated charges against him than against Madame Lafarge."

But in spite of all the evidence which pointed to the strong probability of her innocence, Madame Lafarge was found guilty and sentenced to hard labour for life, with exposure in the public pillory. And, although the latter punishment was remitted, she spent many years of convict life in Montpelier Prison before, at last, in response to a wide public appeal and in consideration of her shattered health, she was pardoned, and left her cell a free but broken woman.

A very distressing accident took

place at Shanghai in a little creek near Route de Say Zoung about 11 a.m. last Saturday week. A young country lad, Chu Moh-ken, was fishing for shrimps in the creek with two friends, when suddenly his hand came into contact with a tin in the mud. This he immediately drew to the surface and found that it was tightly covered and fairly heavy.

Thinking there might be something worth while inside, he tried to take the lid off. In this he failed. He is said then to have picked up a stone and attempted to hammer off the lid when an explosion was heard. Frightened cries from his two companions soon brought many people to the spot, where it was found that young Chu had been killed. Death was instantaneous. Fortunately for his two companions, they were some little distance away when the explosion occurred, but despite this they sustained several minor injuries each as a result of which they had to be conveyed to St. Marie's Hospital for treatment. The other little fellow was immediately conveyed to the mortuary.

Why? Perhaps a crazy notion that their bodies would float all the more quickly down the river and out to the open sea and the oblivion they sought. Poor, foolish men, and women of despair, Barking or Barnes will be about as far as your bodies will drift. The eyes of the River Police are never closed!

THAMES BY NIGHT.

THE RIVER POLICE.

GRIM AND EERIE TASKS.

Two young men stood on London Bridge, with their arms sprawled over the parapet, and apparently much interested in the animated scene below. They both wore caps with very large peaks, smoked cigarettes, and spoke with the approved Bermondsey accent. Gentlemen of leisure were those young men, "out o' work" they would call themselves. In all probability, they would have told you quite solemnly that they were looking for work. They were certainly looking at it, and, evidently, found the panoramas of the riverside much to their liking. Some people take a keen delight watching hard work being done—by others!

Presently Loafer No. 1 nudged Loafer No. 2.

"River Police, Bill—what a life! Joy rides up and down the river. I'd do that bloomin' job with me eyes shut!"

Bill tossed his cigarette-end into the water in disgust.

"Yus—that's ow' they chuck our money away—on them blokes. Jest as if anybody wants ter pinch the bloomin' Thame!"

There is, however, writes Joseph Meany in a home paper, another side to the picture. Life in the River Police Force is anything but sinecure. There are no "cushy" jobs to fill. In some respects the duties of the River Police are more exacting than those of the men who patrolled the streets.

TO HUNT RIVER PIRATES.

The history of the River Police dates back to the year 1779, when a small body of men was instituted by the East India Company and some of the leading shipowners to hunt down the gangs of river pirates, whose depredations totalled about half a million sterling every year.

The River Police to-day patrol the Thames from Dartford Creek up to Teddington. The headquarters of the division are at Wapping, and there are stations at Blackwall, Erith, Waterloo, and Barnes. The men work shifts of eight hours, and their duties are so arranged that there is an almost continuous patrol of the river between the two outlying stations.

It is always at the discretion of the sergeant-in-charge of the boat to alter the course, and this is often done at night. By this means the river thieves can never anticipate the movement of the police boat. At any moment the police boat may dash out from the shadows. The duties of the inspectors are very much like those on land. These officers move from place to place in their own section of river, keeping a watchful eye on the patrol boats under their command. The men never know when the chief will turn up. He can, if he chooses, travel by land. These "surprise" inspections are considered good for discipline, and they serve the useful purpose of gluing the men's minds to their work. Alertness is one of the cardinal regulations of the force.

THE RIVER POLICE.

Embankment suicides do not trouble the River Police nearly so much nowadays as they did years ago. A curious reason is given for this. It has been noticed that ever since the trams began running over the bridges and along the Victoria Embankment would-be suicides turned away. It is almost a rare occurrence in these days to read of a suicide from the Embankment.

Waterloo Bridge also has undergone a change in these late years. It was once the favourite jumping-off place for the Thames suicides, but now, so deserted is it by the men and women who court death in the muddy stream, that it almost bodies its claim to the title of "The Bridge of Sighs," which Tom Hood gave it in his heart-breaking poem of one more unfortunate's end. More people have huddled themselves to eternity from its grim and grey buttresses than from any other bridge across the Thames, and in nearly every case they have chosen the easterly or down-stream side of the bridge.

Why? Perhaps a crazy notion that their bodies would float all the more quickly down the river and out to the open sea and the oblivion they sought. Poor, foolish men, and women of despair, Barking or Barnes will be about as far as your bodies will drift. The eyes of the River Police are never closed!

SUCIDE.

Embankment suicides do not trouble the River Police nearly so much nowadays as they did years ago. A curious reason is given for this. It has been noticed that ever since the trams began running over the bridges and along the Victoria Embankment would-be suicides turned away. It is almost a rare occurrence in these days to read of a suicide from the Embankment.

These notes were being extensively circulated in Britain, and for some time the police were at a loss to locate the probable source of supply.

At length one day they received a letter from an obvious foreigner, apparently written and posted in London, volunteering his services to aid the police in the task of tracking down the forgers, whose identity he professed to know.

But there was something about the offer which aroused the suspicions of the police, who turned their attention to their correspondent, when they soon discovered that he was himself the principal offender. He had endeavoured to mislead the police, but his cunning had "o'erleapt" itself, and brought about his own downfall.

FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pain or lameness in the back, the best plan is to apply a poultice of the bark of the lime-tree for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. For sale by all Chemists and Storeskeepers.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Fillets,
Haddock,
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THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

QUEER MONEY.

MEN WHO MAKE IT.

REVIVAL OF FORGERY.

H. L. Adam, author of "The Story of Crime," writes in a Home paper: "There has lately been a revival of forgery, especially the forgery of Treasury notes."

The forger is among the most skillful of criminals. In the full sense of the word his hand work may truly be said to be an art.

I have known of a gang of forgers who had a young fellow apprenticed to the art of engraving, paying all his expenses, for the express purpose of utilising his skill, when he became proficient, for their own nefarious ends. They had, of course, to wait a considerable time before the apprentice could be made use of, but it paid them in the long run, for he turned out to be one of the most skillful forgers ever known to the criminal world. He was capable of forging almost anything, and with the results of his labours the gang "operated" in all parts of the world, netting a large sum of money. The gang was eventually broken up, but not before it had victimised many people.

The note-forgery is quite distinct from the cheque-forgery, or the "scratcher" as he is technically termed. The former, who is far and away the most accomplished "pennman" must have a good working knowledge of the art of engraving, while the latter is only able to imitate handwriting more or less faithfully.

One of the easiest notes to forge is the English bank-note, the details of which are very easily imitated. But the difficulty which the forger or counterfeiter experiences in reproducing it is in connection with the paper and watermark, and the difficulty is even greater with the former than the latter.

As is generally known, the paper on which the notes are printed is made and provided exclusively for that purpose, and it is not at all easy of imitation.

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SHIPPING.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
PROFIT SHOWS 40 PER CENT DROP.

The net profit of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the last business term shows a decrease of about 41 per cent, compared with that for the previous term. The dividend declared is 25 per cent per annum, as against the previous rate of 30 per cent, and in addition to the reduction in the rate of dividend the amount to be carried forward shows a great decrease.

The gross income of the company for the last term amounted to Y49,458,703, as against Y71,385,422 for the previous term, a decrease of Y21,896,719. The gross expenditure being Y40,573,783, as against Y39,064,932, a decrease of Y1,849,139. The balance of the income is Y8,914,910, as against Y12,230,490. From this balance are deducted funds to meet depreciation of ships, insurance, repairs, and depreciation of buildings which total Y3,373,031, as against Y2,931,540. The net profit thus amounts to Y3,541,878, a decrease of Y3,847,000 compared with the net profit for the previous term.

19 PER CENT OF CAPITAL.

The latest net profit is only about 19 per cent per annum of the present paid-up capital of the company which amounts to Y55,000,000, but the company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent ordinary and 15 per cent extra, a total of 25 per cent, by using no less than Y2,550,000 of the amount brought forward from the preceding term, which is Y2,285,000, to make up the deficit in income. The net profit is disposed of as follows, as compared with that for the previous term:

Net profit	Y3,541,878
Bringing forward	2,285,000
Total	Y5,826,878
Disbursed as follows:	
Reserve	Y 2,000,000
Reinvested to directors and auditors	824,000
Dividends, 10 per cent	2,550,000
Extra dividend, 15 per cent	1,250,000
Carried forward	435,000

A STARTLING DROP.

The last item calls for particular notice. In the past it has been usual for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to maintain an amount to be carried forward, as about Y2,000,000 or Y3,000,000, but this time it has been reduced to only Y478,158.

The above statement of accounts is to be submitted for formal approval to a general meeting of shareholders called for May 30. The meeting will also consider re-election of two directors and one auditor, and the presentation of a monetary gift to the family of the late Baron Kondo, last President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in recognition of the great services he rendered to the company during his lifetime.

25 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha in formally decided to pay a dividend of 20 per cent for the last business term but has now arranged to increase it to 25 per cent. The previous decision was reached on the ground that profits having decreased owing to the shipping depression, the dividend for the previous term, which was 30 per cent, should be reduced by 10 per cent, but some directors have taken the view that no such reduction should be made abruptly, while the shareholders have naturally wished to have the same rate of dividend as for the previous term.

On the other hand, business reports from London and other places in foreign countries which have only recently arrived show that the business results are better than were believed, making it possible to yield a net profit of some Y7,500,000. For that reason the management of the company has now decided to declare a dividend of 25 per cent—10 per cent ordinary and 15 per cent extra, a decrease of 5 per cent, instead of 10 per cent under the previous decision on the dividend for the previous term.

A general meeting of shareholders has been called for May 30. (Japan Advertiser).

MESSAGERS EASTERN RUN.

In consequence of the fact that the Messagers Maritimes has demanded to be freed from the obligation of running the Oriental line, owing to its being impossible to pay expenses in spite of the Government subsidies, reports the *Jiji* the French Government has set up a plan to establish a large steamship company with a capital of Y60,000,000 on its own account. This proposal is now under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. The *Osaka* paper also learns that the Government has changed its policy and plans to shorten the Marseilles-Yokohama line to Saigon or Shanghai, placing the Amazon, Chile, and other middle-sized ships on the line between the proposed new destination and Yokohama. If this project is put in force, shipment between Japan and France have to be transhipped at Shanghai or Saigon, and this will be doubtless.

CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY.

DESPONDENCY is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels. For sale by all Chemists and Stores.

PROHIBITION ACT.

GRANDMOTHERLY OFFICIOUSNESS.

Passenger ships under the American flag are "wet" in spite of the ruling of the Attorney General's Department during the Wilson Administration that the national "dry" laws are applicable to ships on the high seas.

Liquors (says the *New York Maritime Register*) are being sold by the managing agents of the Shipping Board's passenger carriers on the Atlantic and Pacific. Cable advices were received from Montevideo that the Manson Steamship Line, operators of the "Huron," "Aeolus" and "Martha Washington" on the South American service, had advertised that the American steamers would offer wines and liquor for sale to their passengers.

On the new 535 foot passenger liners operating from Seattle to China, Japan and the Philippines under the flags of the Pacific Mail SS. Co. and the Admiral Line, the bars are being run. The United States Mail Steamship Company, which has five chartered Shipping Board liners in operation now as well as two of the 592 foot passenger steamers "Old North State" and "Panhandle State," is offering to its passengers the same inducements as the steamers under foreign flags. On the American ships of the Red Star Line, the International Mercantile Marine Company is making no distinction with regard to the serving of wines and liquors.

The American Steamship Companies have followed the policy of giving as little publicity to the matter as possible, because they do not wish to arouse the ire of the reformers and agitators. They declare that the enforcement of the prohibition laws at sea would cause the withdrawal of American passenger carriers, because they would not be able to compete successfully with the foreign ships on which there would be no such restrictions.

Admiral Benson, Chairman of the Shipping Board, is known to be a man in a hurry in this matter, and it has been reported that the position of the Harding Administration would be for enforcement of the "dry" act within the three-mile limit, with the understanding that the operators might do as they please after the territorial limit had been passed.

PROFOUNDLY AFFECT THE TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, FOR TRANSHIPMENT OFTEN CAUSES THEFT OR DAMAGE. IN ADDITION, PASSENGERS WILL, IT IS EXPECTED, DECREASE CONSIDERABLY. THE TRADERS WITH EUROPE IN YOKOHAMA AS WELL AS THE YOKOHAMA OFFICE OF THE FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY ARE OPPOSED TO THE PLAN, THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF WHICH WILL NEEDLESS TO SAY, BE FAVORED BY THE N.Y.K. AND THE O.S.K.

GENERAL NOTES.

The N.Y.K. freighter "Aomori Maru," on the American service, was saved from the danger of drifting and going aground by the cruiser "Tone" off Kora on the eastern coast of Formosa. When the "Tone" first arrived on the scene she could not approach the freighter because of a high sea. The damage to the engine room, which incapacitated the "Aomori Maru," will be repaired at Kitung, where she was towed by the cruiser. The freighter has a crew of 50 officers and men.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha have applied to the Department of Communications for another reduction of their conventional freight rates for South America and South Africa. In October last year the three companies reduced their rates by 10 per cent, by agreement, and no further change has since been made. The companies now find it necessary to make a further cut of about Y20 per cent. Both the South American and South African lines are now depressed, though great activity was shown during the war, and it is not expected that even when another reduction of 20 per cent is made, it will have effect in stimulating shipments. In fact, the proposal of the shipping companies is due more to the necessity of meeting foreign competition than to anything else.

A correspondent at Tsingtao writes that business seems to be recovering there from the depression, and several business delegations from Japan have visited the port. The Naval Depot at Tsingtao has been closed, and the Navy Department is dismantling the German wireless and taking it to Japan. This might imply evacuation, but at the same time the Government is building powerful new wireless station, which implies that the Japanese intend to stay. It is like the conversion of the military administration in the mandated islands into a civil administration, and then placing it under the control of the Navy Department. Yet the Japanese are surprised in the one case at the continued hostility of the Chinese, and in the other at the suspicion regarding Japanese designs entertained abroad. *Japan Chronicle*.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlin's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by all Chemists and Stores.

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
(AN AMERICAN BANK)

CAPITAL ... U.S. \$ 4,000,000
SURPLUS & UNDIVIDED PROFITS: ... U.S. \$ 1,489,000

HEAD OFFICE.

NEW YORK

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT.

SHANGHAI

BRANCHES:

CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

D. M. BIGGAR.

Manager.

TOO PALE TO BE PRETTY

White Cheeks no longer
Fashionable

Do not imagine, all you girls, that being pale adds to your charm. It is no more true than that dark lines under your eyes make them more bright.

The passing glance that you receive directed at you is not one of admiration; it is, on the contrary, more likely to be one of sympathy for the weakness revealed by your pallor and dull complexion.

To be pale is no longer the fashion; to be languid is an affliction. To day the most fashionable girl is the one with the pink tint of health in her cheeks, lips naturally red and eyes sparkling with life. Add to this a quick active step and anyone can tell the girl whose veins are full of the rare, rich blood of health. How different she appears from her ailing sisters, whose aching limbs and weak backs make them pale and dejected? Anæmia is the cause of so much suffering among young women that it cannot be too widely known that Dr. Williams' pink pills have transformed thousands of delicate anæmic invalids into healthy happy women. These pills put new blood into the veins, and this rich red blood refreshes every part of the body, giving strength, rosy cheeks, and brightening the place of weakness, removing headaches and a wretched state of half health.

What this means to great numbers of women of all ages is explained by Miss Edith Cantor, of 82, Roding Road, Croydon, London, who recently stated: "When, some time ago, I was attacked by anæmia, my appetite failed, and I got very pale. The least exertion left me breathless. I became listless and depressed, and suffered periodically from severe abdominal pains.

"Month after month went by without any improvement. In fact, although I consulted doctors and took their medicine, I gradually grew worse, and became more worried and disheartened.

"Eventually a friend advised me to take Dr. Williams' pink pills and I decided to try them. After one bottle there was some improvement, so I continued the treatment.

"I soon began to get my appetite back; the listlessness disappeared and became a faint, fatigued feeling. My cheeks lost their pallor, and I felt more vigorous. The periodic pains no longer troubled me and all signs of anæmia vanished.

"Soon my friends said I looked the picture of health. Now I always recommend Dr. Williams' pink pills, for they are splendid."

Now is the time to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills. You can obtain them from any medicine dealer, or direct and post free one bottle for \$1.50, six bottles \$3.75 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 23, 1921.

ON LONDON

Bank, Wire ... 5/6

" 10 ... 2/6

" 20 days sight ... 2/6

" 4 months sight ... 2/6

Credits, 4 months sight ... 2/7

On Paris ... 5/5

Credits, 4 months sight ... 6/5

On New York ... 4/8

" On demand ... 4/8

On Bombay ... 19/6

" On demand ... 19/6

On Calcutta ... 15/6

" On demand ... 15/6

On Singapore ... 10/5

" On demand ... 10/5

On Manila ... 13/5

" On demand ... 13/5

On Shanghai ... 30 days sight (private paper)

On Yokohama ... 10/2

" Gold Leaf, 100 per cent ... 50/80

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) ... 75/8

Silver (per oz.) ... 34

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong 50 cents sub ... par

" 10 ... 2/2

" 5 ... 1/2

Canton coins ... 10 1/2 per cent

China Copper Coin ... 2 1/2 per cent

Chinese Sub. Coin ... 1/2 1/2 per cent

Hongkong Sub. Coin ... 1/2 1/2 per cent

CROUP.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so

rapid in its development that every

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prepared for it. It is very risky to

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and then send for medicine and let

the child suffer until it can be ob-

tained. Chamberlin's Cough Remedy

is prompt and effective and has

never been known to fail in any case.

Always have a bottle in the home.

For sale by all Chemists and

Stores.

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS ...

Sterling ... \$2,500,000

Silver ... \$21,500,000

PROPRIETORS ... \$15,000,000

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